

Edmonton Bulletin.

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1887.

No. 47.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.

The Prince of Wales is visiting Denmark. Mowat has returned from his English trip. The McLeish murderers will shortly be extradited.

Duncan and his Metlakahla Indians have removed to Alaska.

Blake has resigned for West Bruce and will sit for West Durham.

The petition against Scarth's election for Winnipeg will be pushed.

A settler named Wm. Love was killed near Pense, Assa., by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Grading on the Northern Pacific extension to the Manitoba boundary will be completed on Saturday night.

Manitoba exhibits created a favorable impression at the Toronto Industrial and have been sent to Ottawa.

It is generally understood that Sir John Macdonald will be Canadian representative on the fisheries commission.

Sir A. T. Galt has just signed a contract for work on the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western road, fifty miles of which will be built this year.

The MacLeod Gazette, Lethbridge News and Calgary Herald censure the mounted police authorities for bad management in connection with the attempted arrest of Deerfoot. The latter is still at large.

Rochon, liberal, defeated Cormier, conservative, in the late local by-election in Ottawa county, Quebec. Cormier was elected over Rochon at the late general election but resigned to avoid an election trial. An Ottawa despatch says: "The defeat of Mr. Cormier is not a matter of the slightest surprise in view of the fact that Mr. Mercier stumped the country in favor of his candidate. The contest was fought and won by the methods peculiar to the race and revenge party. Mr. Cormier was defeated by Rielites as the hangman's candidate, and the votes of lumbermen were secured for Mr. Rochon by the corrupt use of the crown lands department. Mr. Mercier can raise the price of their limits and he took good care they thoroughly understood that."

The situation with respect to the R. R. V. railway is still in a very complicated state, the arguments in respect to the Browning case is completed and judgment is reserved. It is generally believed that the verdict will be for the province. Already the Jenkins case has been withdrawn and it is believed Smith's cases will also be taken out of court. The federal government application will be fought on the ground that the land in question rightfully belongs to squatters and that the government has consequently no claim. The case comes up on Friday. In the meantime a portion of the rails have arrived and tracklaying will be proceeded with. Sir Geo. Stephen has issued a circular to the C. P. R. shareholders defining the company's position and claiming that Manitoba has no legal right to build a road which connects at the boundary with foreign roads. Norquay has been for the last five weeks in New York but is now reported to have left for home. Conflicting statements are in circulation as to the success met with, but it is safe to say that if any money has been raised it is only a portion. There is some talk of a compromise but apparently without authority.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.

Norquay has arrived in Toronto. He says he has not raised the money but has had overtures, a settlement of which he expects to-day. Practically nothing new in the situation.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 19.

News has been received from Green lake on Saturday that a French half-breed, name unknown, had murdered his wife and two children, it is supposed while he was intoxicated. Insp. Cuthbert and seven men left for there to-night to investigate.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 22.

The town is almost deserted by sportsmen. Hay was sold in town this week at \$7.50 a ton.

Weather has been cold with light west winds.

Freight is arriving in large quantities from Swift Current.

Saskatoon agricultural show yesterday was a grand success.

W. McDonald, operator, has been appointed agent at Ft. Pitt.

E. A. Nash, late land agent here, leaves for Banff on Monday.

Dr. Ayles, who succeeds the late Dr. Miller as police surgeon here, arrived from Calgary on Monday.

W. Williams was fined \$50 on Saturday for selling intoxicating beer.

The last of Tupper's telegraph poles has arrived at its destination.

One hundred bushels of potatoes were sold yesterday at 30 cents a bushel.

No truth in the report of murder at Devil's lake. The police have returned.

Ex-Sheriff Richard leaves for the east this week. It is not known if he will return.

John Fitzpatrick of the Indian department was married to Miss Sayers on Monday.

The Good Templars are working up quite a lodge. Six candidates last week and three this week.

SASKATOON, Sept. 22.

The house of Messrs. Horne Bros. of Saskatoon was destroyed by fire with its contents on Thursday last during the temporary absence of the occupants. The loss will be very heavy as everything belonging to the Horne Bros. except the clothes they had on was destroyed.

The second annual show in connection with the Saskatchewan agricultural society was held at Saskatoon on Wednesday, Sept. 21st. The exhibition of grain, roots, and ladies' fancy work was particularly good and deserves great praise. The cattle show was a large one for a new settlement, some very fine herds of Jersey and grade animals being shown. The whole passed off very creditably and with little dissatisfaction being expressed.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 23.

Steamer Minnow is now at the Forks of the river coming to Prince Albert and expects to arrive to-morrow.

LOCAL.

W. HUMBERSTONE burned 80,000 brick this season.

THE Apollo club will open on Thursday evening next.

R. SECORD's building, 16x24, was commenced this week.

SUPT. GRIESBACH arrived from Regina on Thursday afternoon.

REV. MR. LONG returned from Calgary on Saturday evening last.

THE steamer Minnow passed Batoche early on the morning of the 19th.

JAS. McMUNN has removed his barber shop to Smith & Connor's saloon.

SEGRIM & WRIGHT have opened a stopping place at Battle river crossing.

MCRAE BROS. are building a work shop on their lots, Fraser avenue, 20x30.

Ben Weathers intends starting a feed and sale stable near Norris & Carey's.

INSP. CASEY arrived from Red Deer on Monday evening with the Indian treaty money.

F. O. WILLIAMS, fruit tree agent of Minnesota arrived from Calgary on Monday evening.

A SURVEYOR is now engaged in laying out grounds at Red Deer on which to locate police barracks.

S. BAILEY and W. H. CARSON arrived from Calgary on Wednesday with three wagons loaded for Ross Bros.

PARKS & CO. have bought out Simon Whitford at Blind Man and have opened a first class stopping place.

JOHN LANGLAIR, proprietor of the Lone Pine stopping place, is putting up a new hotel building 26x32.

Two trappers arrived from Montana last week and have gone out to the Pembina by Lac la Nonne to winter.

MAJOR DE BALLINHARD has not received any notice of having been transferred to the Edmonton Indian agency.

DR. MCKAY, H. B. factor in charge of Peace river district, arrived from Winnipeg and the Pacific coast this morning.

S. SCARLETT, Rosebud creek Bow river trail, is preparing to put up a new hotel building 26x32, and a large stable.

MRS. D. ROSS and MRS. J. CAMERON returned from the Athabasca road cranberry patches on Monday, having had poor success.

INDIAN treaty payments in this agency commence on Stony plain reserve on Oct. 3rd, and will probably be completed by the 8th.

FRANK HALL and S. Moran have secured a five years lease of the privilege of mining coal under the McLeod estate in town from A. Macdonald & Co.

PASSENGERS by Monday's stage, Archdeacon Reeves of Chipewyan, Capt. Smith and daughter, D. Evans and Chas. Hoick of the H. B. service in the north.

J. D. MACDONALD, J. Dinner, D. Macrae and — Daignault left for the Landing on Thursday to commence work on the new H. B. steamer to be built there this winter.

THERE is some talk of erecting a public hall in Edmonton this fall or winter. A. Macdonald & Co. have offered a lot for the purpose. The project has not yet taken definite shape.

R. MCKERNAN and E. LYONS arrived from Calgary on Wednesday evening with freight. They brought in a relative, Jas. Castle, with his family comprising a wife and four children, from Michigan, who will settle near Edmonton.

THE Winnipeg Sun says that arrangements have been made whereby Rev. Mr. Baird will take charge of the Fort Rouge Presbyterian church at least for the coming winter, as soon as he returns from the east, whither he has gone to get married.

THE annual matches of the Edmonton rifle association begin at the ranges, Ross' flat, on Wednesday next at 9 a. m., and will be continued on succeeding days till finished. The prizes are numerous and liberal and should induce a successful meeting.

MONDAY was rainy and a few snow flakes could be seen in the air. A heavy frost occurred on Tuesday night, 20th inst., which wound up vegetable growth for the season, except in the case of cabbages and the hardy roots. Last year this first heavy frost which marks the line between summer and fall occurred on Sept. 15th.

J. C. CAMSELL, H. B. chief factor in charge of Mackenzie river district, with two sons, Jas. McDougall, chief factor in charge of Athabasca district, and C. P. Gaudet in charge of Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie river district and son, arrived from Winnipeg on Thursday evening. They leave for the north to-morrow, accompanied by Dr. McKay of Peace river district, and Archdeacon Reeves, church of England missionary at Ft. Chipewyan.

CAPT. SMITH and daughter arrived from Winnipeg by Monday's stage. The captain praises the stage service very highly. The drivers are most capable and obliging and the keepers of the various stopping places do the very best their circumstances will allow to accommodate travellers; but he thinks that the drive from Calgary might be made in three days in summer. Such a change would be a great convenience to the travelling public and the increase in business that would result would more than repay the extra cost to the stage company.

W. J. GRAHAM has had the first finger of his left hand pulled out of the socket at the first joint and almost cut off by a rope. The accident occurred on Tuesday evening near Pipestone creek on the Calgary trail. He was driving his team and at the same time leading a broncho, with the end of the rope twisted around his wrist. The broncho took a sudden start and the rope slipped off Graham's wrist, but a loose end caught on his finger with the result that it was wrenched almost off. He drove on until he reached R. McKernan's party, then leaving his outfit in their charge he rode to town on horseback. The injury was attended to by Dr. Toffield.

THE steamer to be built at the Athabasca landing this winter by the H. B. Co. is to be 144 feet keel, and 26 feet beam, a stern-wheeler with engines having a 12 by 42 inch stroke. The machinery is to be furnished by the Iowa Iron Works, the same establishment which furnished that of the Grahame. The engines are of the same power as those of the Grahame. The hull of the new boat will be on much the same model as the Grahame but will be 14 feet longer with two feet greater breadth of beam. The machinery and supplies will be brought in this fall. The lumber will be sawn at the Landing. A work shop 80 feet long has been commenced already. About ten men will be employed on her all winter. It is expected to have her completed next May. She will be fitted to carry freight only. Her route will be from the Landing down the Athabasca to the Grand Rapids, 150 miles, and up the Athabasca and Lesser Slave river to the head of Lesser Slave lake, 150 miles, or 300 miles in all. She may also attempt the Athabasca above the mouth of Lesser Slave river, but that part of the river is so swift that there is little possibility of her reaching any great distance above Slave river. The boat will be built on plans drawn by Capt. Smith who will superintend the work. This steamer will supply the missing link in the chain of steamboat communication reaching from Winnipeg to the Arctic Ocean, all owned and operated either directly or indirectly by the H. B. Co. and will completely establish the northern trade by the Edmonton route.

A new school ordinance for the North-West has been drafted by the board of education.

Mr. Hiam, late of Dufferin land district, has been appointed land agent at Battleford.

M. McLEOD of Little Mountain sold seven head of beef cattle to Capt. Smith this week to be driven to the Landing to supply the steamboat builders with beef this winter.

THE Montreal Trade Bulletin thinks that a fair demand will probably rule for mink, beaver, bear, skunk, otter and martin fur during the coming season, but there is no sign of a boom in prices. A continuance of European peace will help trade. Beaver and bear can scarcely be expected to be as high as last year. Leipsic dealers believe that prices may be lower.

THE date up to which applications of North-West agricultural societies for a share of the federal grant would be received was fixed at Sept. 1st. As the steps necessary to be taken to procure the grant were only made known about that date it was impossible for the Edmonton society to comply with the requirements in time. Dr. Wilson, M. N. W. C., wrote to the minister of interior on the subject and received a telegram on Monday last dated Ottawa, Sept. 17th, stating that the time for applications had been extended to the 1st of October. As the secretary had already taken the steps required by the regulations and as the necessary papers would be in Ottawa before October 1st there is no doubt that the Edmonton and St. Albert association will receive the maximum grant of \$250.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING

Of the Directors of the Edmonton and St. Albert Agricultural Society will be held in School House on Saturday, October 1st, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

ATHABASCA SALOON,

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

1st prize, \$7; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.

J. S. EDMONTON,

Proprietor.

PRIZE LIST.

2ND ANNUAL MATCHES

—OF—

THE EDMONTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION

To be held in Edmonton on

WEDNESDAY THE 28TH SEPTEMBER

and succeeding days.

Firing to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

PATRON'S MATCH.

Snider rifles—200 and 500 yards. 1st, Lieut. Governor's prize and \$7.00 cash; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2, and three prizes of \$1.00 each.

2ND VICE PATRON'S MATCH.

Any rifle—300, 400 and 500 yards. 1st, Silver Cup (to be won three years consecutively) and cash \$7.00; 2nd, cash \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00, and three prizes of \$1.00 each.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Sniders—200, 500 and 600 yards. 1st, Association Silver Medal and cash \$7.00; 2nd, cash \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00, 4th \$3.00, and three prizes of \$1.00 each.

MERCHANT'S MATCH.

Any rifle—200, 400 and 600 yards. 1st, Gold Medal (presented by A. Macdonald & Co.) to be won two years consecutively and cash \$10.00; 2nd, P. Daly & Co. Silver Medal and cash \$3.00; 3rd, Writing Case, by Brown & Curry, and cash \$2; 4th, E. Rayner & Co., Gold Ring and cash \$1.00; 5th, Stewart & Bannerman, Pair Shoes and cash \$1.00; 6th, Alex. Taylor, Revolver and cash \$1.00; 7th, James Lauder, Ice Cake and cash \$1.00.

LADIES' MATCH.

Any rifle—200 yards—in which there will be five prizes to be chosen by a committee of ladies to be appointed by the council. These prizes to be the property of the ladies for whom any of the members may have entered and won for them.

Seven shots at each Target. Association rules will govern Match.

M. McCauley,

C. F. STRANG,

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 24, 1887.

The Regina board of trade took the opportunity afforded by Hon. Mr. White's visit to fire a memorial at him on much the same line as that of the Battleford people. The Regina Leader tells them they should cultivate self-reliance. Cold comfort for those who elected a government supporter only a few months ago in answer to promises of special benefits to result. A few lessons like those given the Battleford and Regina people will do the North-West a world of good—politically.

Estimating the wheat export of Manitoba at seven million bushels the benefit to the farmers from the recent reduction in C. P. R. freight rates will amount to \$175,000. So much to the credit of the Red River Valley excitement, and so much in proof that not Winnipeg alone but the farming community at large are materially interested. The only important concessions that have ever been secured from the C. P. R. have been secured by vigorous kicking not by mealy mouthed deputations.

The Toronto World quotes against commercial union the opinion of the New York World on the United States farmer. The New York paper says that land throughout the Eastern and Middle States has depreciated in value but it has not sunk so low that a man can take a farm and make it pay for itself as was frequently done a number of years ago. The reason given is that the farmer in the United States labors under the disadvantage of being the bread winner who is least favored by the high tariff duties. "As a rule the farmer's pay for his products is fixed in England." This may be a good argument against commercial union but it is necessarily quite as good against the Canadian high tariff policy confessedly modeled after that of the United States. Free trade with the world is what Canadian farmers should agitate for.

The Hamilton Spectator tries to make the working men believe that commercial union with the States would close up two-thirds of the manufacturing in Canada and the Toronto World is certain that the cause of the agitation in favor of the Red River Valley railway is the desire of Minneapolis millers to purchase North-West wheat. These journals are more zealous than discreet. If United States manufactures under commercial union could be sold in Canada so much cheaper than home products as to have the effect feared by the Spectator the inducement to consumers who are in the majority to bring about that lowering of price is evident. The danger of Minneapolis millers entering into stronger competition for Manitoba wheat over the Red River Valley line is or would be a powerful inducement to the farmers of the province to build it at all cost and all hazards.

A few weeks ago the Calgary Herald had a short article deprecating the attacks made by numerous newspapers upon the commissioner of police and the force under his command. The Herald intimated that settlers had never been as well protected as since the present commissioner took command and there had never been as little horse and cattle stealing in the North-West. The Winnipeg Call spoke of the Herald as a thoroughly well-informed and entirely disinterested paper and quoted the article in triumphant proof that the assertions of the non-efficiency of the police were slanders. The scene has changed. In its issue of Sept. 9th the Herald editorially asserts that "Among the settlers along the Bow between this and the Blackfeet reserve there is not one who has not suffered more or less from the depredations of thieving red-skins, and a good many have been actually kept poor from year to year by the Indians robbing their fields, their pastures and their dwellings. In not a few instances women have been frightened and children knocked about by the cowardly devils, who, when the men are absent, do just as they please around the house and farm. So bold have they grown in their devilry that they enter homes at will and compel the inmates to give them food and clothes, and the best is never too good for them. In vain are complaints made to the police. The Indians know there is no danger of apprehension so long as they do nothing more than steal." Crediting a due proportion of the above picture to vivid imagination there still remains much that cannot be accounted for on the theory of increased police efficiency under the new commissioner.

THE POLICE.

The Deerfoot incident, added to the failure of the police to detect and arrest any of the parties concerned in the five murders which have occurred in the North-West this season, can only be accepted as proof that the criminal whether white, half-breed or Indian, whether his offence be serious or slight, stands in little or no danger of being brought to justice, and as a consequence the law abiding citizen cannot feel that confidence in the security of his property or life that is looked for in a civilized country, and was experienced in the North-West from '76 to '85, owing chiefly to the presence and efficient work of the force now under command of Commissioner Herchmer. There can be no doubt that the till then unexampled failures of justice of '86 loosened the restraint of fear formerly existing and led to the increased number of outrages in '87. Neither can there be the slightest doubt that the failures of justice of '87 will lead to increased breaking of the law in '88. The situation is bad enough now, but the prospect is still more serious. People have already been impelled to form themselves into protective associations, that is proclaim lynch law, and even put it in force as Thompson did at High river and still later a settler at Lee's creek, by shooting down Indians. Lynch law is not good law but it is better than no law at all. It sometimes becomes a necessity. It has been the boast of the North-West in the past that law and order had been so well maintained by the proper authorities that lynch law was unknown and unnecessary. When after being twelve years established constituted authority so far fails that lynch law has to be resorted to it is time for rigid enquiry as to who is to blame. There must be criticism; there should be enquiry. Those who are not in fault should not shrink from the one and should demand the other. Without desiring to shelter either officers or men of the police in any degree from deserved blame it may be pointed out that enough has been made public during the progress of the Deerfoot matter to show that cause of blame may be found in positions higher than those occupied by the officers or men of the force. Last week the BULLETIN hinted that the police were under orders not to fire on Indians under any circumstances unless first fired upon, and that this order was the cause of Deerfoot's escape. Fred. White, comptroller of police, told an Ottawa correspondent lately that the corporal in charge of the arresting party was punished because he had not shackled the prisoner, not because he had not fired upon him. That he had no right to fire upon him "The orders to the force being that they are not to fire on the Indians unless fired on. The Indians know the police will not fire on them and sometimes take advantage of the knowledge, but it is considered best not to invest such power in the police as to give them orders to fire on Indians escaping from custody or evading arrest." This statement fixes the responsibility for this most disgraceful incident and dangerous precedent not upon the police either officers or men, but on the Ottawa authorities and their advisers in the North-West and shows that the it is the natural result of a cowardly and insane policy which has been in vogue for some considerable time. It was reported at the time that all the policemen concerned in the escape of Deerfoot had been sentenced to punishment. Mr. White speaks as though only the corporal was punished. Was the sentence on the other men only a sham or were they punished when they had committed no fault? In either case the spirit of the force is not likely to be improved by the occurrence. The advice which led to the adoption of this policy is not difficult to locate. An interview with Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is published in the Call of a late issue. When his honor heard of the Thompson shooting affair he posted to the Blackfeet reserve at once to allay the excitement and succeeded in doing so, by promises no doubt that Thompson would be punished—something that is not in even the lieutenant-governor's hands; over which he has no manner of control. The Deerfoot business occurred at the same time and his honor persuaded the Indian to grant him an interview and, no doubt under promise that he would not suffer, to agree to give himself up. He considered it very fortunate

that the police did not arrest him at the time of his escape as they could not have done so without shooting, which would have prevented the good understanding arrived at. From this acknowledgment of interference by the lieutenant-governor and Indian commissioner with the enforcement of justice by the police it is evident that the force is not run simply to carry out its motto and maintain right. It may be said that there is no evidence of his honor having made the promises attributed to him, but common sense will teach that they are the only promises which could have had any effect on the Indian mind. It is already a public matter that the Indian who shot Peach, Thompson's partner, was promised freedom from arrest by agent Begg if he would accompany him to Calgary, and it is a notorious fact that certain Indians who were arrested at considerable expense and danger by the police in the fall of '85 and jailed at Edmonton were released without trial on the lieutenant-governor's order, while others were given only a farce of a trial and released on the same order or on orders from Ottawa direct. During the early and better days of the police North-West Indian affairs were administered by them and they were well administered—now the force has become the donkey engine of the Indian department, or more properly of the Indian commissioner, and the deplorable events of this year—as also a part of those of '85—are the natural result. The method of the Indian commissioner has changed radically since '85. Before that time the Indian was carefully taught that he had no right in the law. Now he is being as carefully taught that he is altogether superior to the laws. Cases in point. During one of his visits to Battleford before '85, per the Battleford Herald, a deputation of Indians waited on him for a talk. He refused to listen to them and ordered their rations stopped as a fine for being off their reserve. In '87 Deerfoot steals blankets. His honor, on his own evidence per the Call, solicits an interview with him, promising him his personal protection during the interview, and descends from his dignity in order to beg of the thief to give himself up to the police. Before '85 the Indian was oppressed into rebellion now he is being petted into insolence. What can be expected from the force which from its highest officer to its newest recruit is subject to such interference and dictation by an irresponsible incompetent whose interests are certainly not the detection and punishment of wrong-doing. What can be expected of the force which is at the beck and call of an official who on occasion places himself and his authority directly in the way of the performance of their duty, at the same time having arranged that whatever blame there is shall attach to them? It may be said, Is there not a police commissioner whose authority is not inferior to that of the Indian commissioner? There is, but the Indian commissioner is also lieutenant-governor and in that capacity has a legal power of direction over the police; and besides the individual who holds the double office is the special confidant and spy of Ottawa in the North-West. A police commissioner who would assert himself would not remain commissioner long, and a man who was likely to assert himself would not be appointed. Hence the appointment of the present police commissioner, and hence the consequently rapid deterioration of the force. That the force might be reformed in many details so as to increase its efficiency there is no doubt, but the greatest improvement that could be made and the one of most pressing necessity is to remove it from the evil influence of political control. Let politics enter into every other department of the public service, but keep the protection of life and property clear. Let the police be made independent of every consideration but the efficient discharge of their police duties, and then work out the details of improvement; but to think that any possible alteration in matters of detail can improve the efficiency of the force while the system under which it is run is so thoroughly rotten as at present is utter folly. Justice made second to any other consideration ceases to be justice. When the enforcement of justice by the police in the North-West is made

second to the exigencies of the Indian department, or any other department, it becomes a mockery, a humbug and a farce, and is a gross injustice to the law-abiding inhabitants of the Territories and to the taxpayers of Canada.

JUST OPENED OUT,

An extra fine lot of NEW GOODS at
J. A. McDOUGALL'S
this week. Prices away down.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Bag to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY,
St. Albert Road.

PUMPS THAT ARE PUMPS.

Made to order ready to put in wells—of good material and well finished—at my shop, Fraser avenue, Edmonton.
J. KNOWLES.

BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Photographs, Groups, Views, etc. Also Gem Tintypes delivered finished in first-class style in thirty minutes. A large stock of first-class material just arrived. Now is your time to leave your orders for a real good Card, Cabinet, Group or Tintype. Good workmanship guaranteed at moderate prices.

THE BEAVER.

Some weeks ago an article appeared in the *BULLETIN* calling attention to the probable destruction of the beaver trade in the Mackenzie river basin. Mr. Chas. Stewart, of Stewart & Bannerman, who has been engaged in the wholesale purchase of fur for the New York market at Edmonton for the past two years and who just returned from establishing a trading post at Resolution on Great Slave lake, agrees that there is grave danger of the extinction of the beaver, and that measures of protection on the part of the government are advisable and necessary. He also agrees that searching stations established at the various trade outlets of the country—at present Athabasca landing, Green lake and Rocky Mountain portage on the Peace river—where unseasonable skins could be condemned and the parties who traded them punished would be the only means of meeting the case, but at least a year's notice of the enforcement of such a regulation would have to be given in order to give the traders time to warn the Indians not to kill unsaleable fur, as the skins would not be traded. He considers, however, that it would be better to protect the young beavers than the unprime ones as was suggested in the *BULLETIN* article. Because the skins grade from prime to unprime so gradually that it would be very difficult to draw a line between the two classes sufficiently definite to protect the Indian or trader from loss. Because of all the beaver trade only between twenty and forty per cent. grades first class and to restrict the trade to this class would injure trade and would not prevent the Indians from killing. The higher the latitude the more meat in proportion to other foods the human system requires, and when as in the case of the Indian meat or fish alone has to supply all requirements the quantity consumed is something enormous. At Fort Resolution the rations issued by the H. B. Co. is 12 pounds of meat a day to each man, or nine whitefish weighing over two pounds each. Add to this the natural wastefulness and gluttony when opportunity affords of the Indian and it will be seen what a large quantity of meat is required to support each Indian family—and the families are large. Although it is true that during the season in which the beaver is unprime fish and fowl are plentiful beaver meat is preferred and is more easily procured than deer meat which is yearly becoming scarcer. The 40 pounds of meat of an adult beaver though the skin could not be sold would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient inducement for the Indian to kill him, and to prevent him from afterwards trading the skin would injure the Indian and the trader and benefit no one. Every ounce of the beaver both inside and outside are eaten and even the skin too when food is very scarce. The old beaver is a very shy bird and the older he gets the more cunning he becomes. The young one on the other hand is very simple minded and easily killed. Although neither meat nor skin is of great value because they are easily killed they are killed, the meat is a tender morsel and the trader under present circumstances is compelled to take and pay for the skin although he frequently has to afterwards throw it away, being of absolutely no value. Mr. Stewart thinks that if the beaver were protected up to a year old by the prohibition of the trading of skins under say a certain size, the animals over that age might be trusted to look out for themselves. If an old beaver is killed he is as valuable for meat and at least half as valuable for fur as he can ever be, while the value of the young one bears no comparison either in meat or fur to what it would be if allowed to live a year or two longer. The killing of the young ones is the evil which will lead soonest to the extinction of the animal, it is the most profitless part of the destruction and it is the easiest to regulate.

The North-West council will not meet on Oct. 4th as officially announced a short time ago but on the 14th per North-West Gazette Sept. 10th. Thos. Taylor of Lake St. Ann has been appointed a justice of the peace. R. J. Molloy of Clark's crossing has been made an issuer of marriage licenses and J. C. F. Brown of Calgary a notary public. The resignation of F. Campbell of Wolseley and T. Tweed of Medicine Hat as justices of the peace have been accepted. The public school districts of National Park No. 102 and Gleichen No. 103 are proclaimed erected. Prince Albert school district has been empowered to borrow \$6,200. The Alberta Turf Club association of Calgary applies for incorporation. Capital \$1,500. Incorporators, John Lineham, Geo. K. Leeson, M. Dunn, J. J. Barter and Thos. Lynch. Letters patent have been issued to the Calgary Lumber company. Members, T. B. Cochran, H. Graham and W. E. Cochrane. Capital \$85,000. Calgary Electric Light company comprising J. Stewart, G. C. King, W. T. Ramsay and D. W. Davis has been incorporated by letters patent. Capital \$25,000. Sittings of the Supreme Court at Edmonton, Oct. 17th.

Rumored that Gen. Middleton is to be

The Winnipeg Sun of Sept. 8th publishes a long account of the banquet given by the commissioned officers of the H. B. Co. to the commissioner and friends in the Queen's on Sept. 7th. Chief Factor Hardisty as senior officer of the company presided. The guests included the notables of Winnipeg from the lieutenant-governor down. In response to the toast of his health Mr. Wrigley thanked the officers both senior and junior for their assistance. The tide of civilization and immigration was coming into this country and the H. B. Co. did not wish to resist it. It was necessary for them to adapt their methods to the changed conditions. Hence the late meeting. There was perfect accord between the company at home and its executive in the North-West as to the changes to be made. The company would condescend to no tricks or mean dodges, but meant to have their share of the trade. A short time ago the Hudson's Bay company were practically the governors of this North-West. Hon. Mr. White who was present represented the power to whom their authority had passed. The feeling of every Hudson's Bay officer was that this change was taking place in the fullness of time and was accepted as a necessity without regret. Furthermore, the Hudson's Bay officers in those regions where the civil power of the Ottawa government could not reach would ever be ready to assist by every means in their power in the maintenance of law and order. Never would the officers permit it to be said that the company were either directly or indirectly averse to the advance of civilization and the spread of the gospel. He refused to take all the credit for the management of the transport at the time of the rebellion as much of it was due the officers of the company. He was perfectly persuaded that not one officer of the company had misappropriated a single cent of the hundreds of thousands and he might almost say millions of dollars that passed through their hands. Hon. Mr. White in reply to the toast of his health, said that he rejoiced to get into a company where party politics were not considered. He believed that his reception was due to the interests not the politics he represented. He complimented the Company for the sterling honesty which it had always observed towards the Indians. Taken altogether the Sun says that the banquet was a total eclipse of anything of the kind that has ever been attempted in Winnipeg.

Some time ago an article appeared in the *BULLETIN* criticizing adversely the supposed stand taken by two leading Canadian churches on the Indian question. The supposition that the churches had taken upon themselves without adequate evidence of improvement the task of justifying what they had but a short time before condemned, was based on published letters, interviews and speeches of more or less prominent members of the executive of those churches; it being taken for granted that such persons would not without warrant from their church authorities so publicly contradict the late assertions of those authorities. A private letter on the subject from a high authority of the Presbyterian church in the North-West says: "The Presbyterian church has nothing to do with the letters of Dr. Bryce or Dr. Wardrope. Neither was asked to write and Dr. Bryce was not even a member of the delegation" (of Presbyterian ministers visiting the reserves). "All that the General Assembly said is unretreated, and anything written by private members of assembly does not change this finding." It is eminently satisfactory that the disconnection of the church with these letters is thus made apparent. The *BULLETIN* was not alone in the mistake that the letters showed a disposition on the part of the church to back down from the position which it had taken. The Winnipeg Call and Regina Leader flaunted them as proof that the former statements of the Assembly were proven false. As the case stands Prof. Bryce and Dr. Wardrope have by carefully chosen words attempted to create the impression that the General Assembly of 1886 acted unadvisedly—which cannot be believed—or wilfully committed a grave wrong in throwing a vile suspicion on a worthy class of government employees. It is for the church in its own interests to clear up all doubts as to whether the General Assembly or Dr. Bryce is right.

In view of the possibility of Mr. Norquay's failure to raise the funds necessary for the R. R. Valley the Free Press suggests that the province issue bonds of small amount which would probably be taken up by private parties in the province itself, or that Winnipeg and the other municipal organizations issue bonds for the necessary amount and take provincial bonds in exchange.

The Free Press of Sept. 13th contains the statement that Attorney General Hamilton of Manitoba in answer to a direct question as to whether the R. R. V. contract payments had been made said that the government had met all its engagements in the past and expected to be able to do so in the future.

The Portage Tribune-Review says on the R. R. V. matter, "The contract has been

ROSS BROS.

DEALERS IN

SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE,
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Clear western and dry salt bacon. Also a
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will now book orders for above and for the
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These include Cashmeres, Satteens, Muslins,
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CATTLE.

The terrible loss of cattle that has occurred during the past two seasons on the ranges as far south as the Gulf of Mexico if followed by similar loss this coming winter must either lead to the industry being abandoned or to its being conducted on a different footing. When it is remembered that for ages the buffalo wintered in myriads on these same plains, and that during the same years in which the loss of cattle was greatest the loss of horses similarly circumstanced on the same range was comparatively slight, it may be imagined that the kind of cattle placed on the ranges is as much at fault as the severe climate. True the severity of the winter was not the sole cause of the loss. If it were then the further north and the greater the cold the greater must have been the loss. This was not the case. The further north, although the cold was probably greater, the less the loss, and the favorite wintering grounds of the buffalo were still further north. The dry summers which preceded the past two winters made it difficult or in some districts of the United States range country impossible, for cattle to pick a living in the summer when the weather was warm and the ground bare, and where they could barely live in the summer of course they had to die in the winter when the snow hid the short grass from sight and the cold made them require much more food to support life than in summer. In the north where the grass was good winter found the cattle in good heart and able to struggle against cold and snow for a living out of the grass that was still good and plentiful. But even in the north the loss of cattle was considerable, much greater in proportion than of horses. It is worth while enquiring if a very grave mistake has not been made by the stockmen of the west whose cattle range the hills in the winter by breeding into fine varieties such as Durhams, Herefords, etc. These are doubtless fine cattle and worth more per head than wild scrubs. But a live scrub is worth much more than a Durham or Hereford that has perished in a snow drift. It also appears to be a mistake to bring cattle from southern to northern ranges. In ordinary seasons the experiment may succeed, but in extraordinary seasons there is no doubt that southern raised cattle feel the cold more than those which have been raised in the north. There is no use in shutting the eyes to the fact that the nearer the pole the greater the degree of cold in winter. The steer used to the hot summers of Texas cannot be expected to stand the northern winter as well as one which never knew such sweltering heat, and the steer with a good thick hide and long hair will naturally suffer less than a thin skinned short haired Durham. There is a class of cattle raised in the Highlands of Scotland which have picked their living on the hills of that country since its existence was known. They are long horned, long haired and do not mature early, but their beef is excellent. While they are not as well suited for stable raising as the Durham they certainly must be very much better for resisting the shocks of a North-West winter than the latter, and had half the money been expended in importing Highland cattle for the western and especially north-western ranges that has been expended in Durhams and Herefords there is little doubt that the range industry would be in an immeasurably better position to-day. Certainly two more winters like the two last past will make it a necessity either to winter the stock now on the ranges or give up the business.

In reply to the commercial union argument as to the saving to be effected by the abolition of the custom houses along the United States frontier, the Hamilton Spectator thinks that "The man who commits suicide to save the price of his food is wiser than the man who desires to surrender his country's independence to save the cost of collecting its revenue."

The Regina Leader has a telegram from MacLeod to the effect that about Sept. 10th a white man had shot an Indian at Lee's creek, 35 miles south of MacLeod. The white man had left his tent and on returning found a young Indian drinking from a bottle of whiskey which had been left there. He drew his revolver and shot him. The Indian is likely to die.

The British schooner Adams lately caught sealing in Behring's sea by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush was placed in charge of a prize crew and ordered to Sitka. As soon as the Rush was out of sight the captain and crew of the Adams resumed possession and headed for Victoria arriving there safely with the prize crew on board.

The Ottawa Citizen, organ of the trooly loil at the capital, got in the financial slough lately and required the subscription of \$20,000 of new stock by the faithful to pull it out. The Ottawa government appears to be constitutionally rotten. Its pap seems to be poison to newspapers.

Calgary whiskey men lately contributed \$1,400 to the federal funds.

GENERAL.

The Salvation army propose to attack MacLeod.

Stanley has been heard from in Africa up to July 12th.

N. F. Davin, M. P., expected to sail for Canada on Sept. 16th.

La Patrie of Montreal will issue an English edition about Sept. 20th.

The C. P. R. are centralizing their Broadview and Swift Current repair works at Moose Jaw.

Senator Cochrane has removed his herd of short horns from Hillhurst, Quebec, to Souris river Manitoba.

In a recent row in Mitchellstown, Ireland, two men were killed by the police and the crowd dispersed.

The Galt company intend widening their railroad between Dunmore and Lethbridge to standard gauge.

A. E. Forget, clerk of the North-West council was expected at Regina from Montreal on the 15th inst.

The United States government has ordered the release of the British sealing vessels seized in Behring's sea.

The Dalrymple, Cass and other mammoth Dakota farms will not yield ten bushels of wheat to the acre this year.

Calgary Herald Sept. 8th: "There is no news from Gleichen to-day about Deerfoot. It is said the police have gone to the bush to hide."

Bourbonnais, M. P. P. for Soulanges, Quebec, says that Chapleau advised him to vote against the Ross-Taillon government of that province.

D. Smith, chief of Woodstock police, threw the heavy hammer lately at Detroit 106 feet 2 inches, against Duncan C. Ross' 103 feet 6 inches.

Bill Smith stabbed a man in Calgary on Sept. 5th was arrested, broke jail, escaped and was recaptured by the town police. Fined \$3 and costs.

Erastus Wiman recently laid the corner stone of a Methodist church in Cooksville, Ont., his native town, and delivered an hour's address on commercial union.

The imperial government has granted a mail subsidy of \$225,000 a year to the C. P. R. No doubt Sir Donald is considering what amount of subsidy the moon is good for.

Sir Andrew Stewart, chief justice of the supreme court of Quebec, has been appointed administrator of the province during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Governor Masson.

British Columbia is looking up as a mining country. The Ille-cille-waet mines are turning out well. Several mines are being opened in Cariboo and the Big Bend country is also reported as showing good prospects.

A Calgary letter says that snow fell there on Sept. 11th. Heavy frost followed on two successive nights. Crops at Fish Creek were quite green at the time of the frost and a patch of potatoes on the section 16 were only in bloom.

The grounds of application for an injunction by the federal government to prevent the building of the Red River Valley railway are that it has exclusive control of the crown lands of the province and consequently the provincial government cannot authorize the expropriation of the land.

MARRIAGE.

On Sept. 22nd, at Edmonton, by Rev. Pere Grandin, and at the Hermitage by Rev. Canon Newton, Louis Philippe, second son of L. J. Casault, Registrateur of Remouski, P. Q., to Mary Undine, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. Romaine-Wragge, Royal Artillery.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, September 23th, 1887. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	56	29
Sunday,	56	38
Monday,	40	35
Tuesday,	52	32
Wednesday,	48	19
Thursday,	61	28
Friday,	60	34

Barometer rising, 27.750.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Rev. G. H. Long, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A. Sabbath services at Edmonton 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Services at Belmont, Sturgeon, Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan.

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EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

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W. Lloyd begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has rented the above hotel, Main street, Edmonton. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Good stabling attached. Choice cigars and summer drinks etc., always on hand. W. R. LLOYD, Proprietor.

KELLY HOUSE.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. P. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

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BUSINESS.

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